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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

## The Manorial Lands.

The Attorney General, in his report to the Legis lature upon this subject, gives the history of at action commenced by the State, involving the title to a large tract of land in Western New-York, known as the Gorham and Phelps tract, which may not be without interest to our readers. We quote from the Courier the progress of the claim

The State contests the claim to this estate, on the following grounds, as stated by the Attorney Gen

Massachuserts-IVth Congressional District. The returns of the seventh trial, as examined by the Governor and Council, show the following result: Whole number of votes, 10,406 necessary for a choice, 5,204; Benjamin Thomp. son had 4,228; J. G. Palfrey, 3,927; Frederick Robinson, 1,902; and all others 49. The Governor has appointed Monday, March 4, for another trial.

WOOLES MILL BURNT.—The woolen mill at backville, in Palmer, Mass, belonging to Emilus Bond, was sarenyed by are on Monday night, with all the contents, be building and machinery were rented by Christopher kinedge, who was carrying on the business, and who was sareful for \$2.700, about half the amount of his loss. Mr. cool had \$6,000 maured on the building and machinery, thick will nearly cover his loss.

## NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1850.

VOL. 1X. NO. 256

in private, they should be privileged to do so.

There is but one way of putting men of different apacities and standing on anything like an equal boting before a judicial tribunal, and that is by al owing them to substitute others for the manage ment of their causes. This may well nigh be leemed an inalienable right in a country of laws. The history of trials in Courts of the Mother Coun try in past ages will ever stand a beacon to warr us against the violation of this right. Jeffries do not belong exclusively to one age. Bring back the circumstances and the opportunity and other Jeffies will start into being

If men choose to come alone and to make their complaint or their defense without aid, it is their right. It is equally their right to employ suitable

persons to do this for them. Section 1,540 is also objectionable. It makes i the "duty of the Judge of the Court of Conciliation. so far as may be compatible with his duties as Judge, to give to every person who may ask it, advice respecting his differences with another. If invisdiction should be confined on the Courts of Conciliation over all matters except titles to land of civil cognizance, then it will be incompatible with his duties to give advice in any of these mat ters, so long as they remain hable to come before him. But as to questions involving titles to land and questions which have passed beyond his juris diction, by being the subject of suits in other Courts, he will be liable to be called on for advice. Unde the plan of this Court proposed by the Commission ers, he would be bound to give advice in all pos sible cases, except on the few subjects within his cognizance. And as he is bound to do this for one party and on his ex parte statements, so if after ward the other should come he has also a right, on perhaps a very different statement, to the services d this official adviser. Here would be employment enough without judging. This office for gratuitous legal advice would be very likely to find clients it no stinted numbers. And if in advising everybody and both sides, and his opinions and cross opinions bustled about he should not make more liticants than he would reconcile and lose character faster than he ever won it, he might well account himsel a tertunate man. These considerations, and the fact that questions requiring long and minute in vestigation both as to the facts and the law might

sure, who choose to differ with others, might oc cupy his time with queries of every vature, should sevent the Legislature from imposing such a duty The provision in sections 1538 and 1539, con ing partners, and principals, and agents to submit their differences to arbitration, on the penalty of being punished in the matter of costs, if they re fose, is also objectionable. Men have a right to go into the Courts of the land to settle their disputes.

be presented to him, and that men at their plea-

claims shall be passed upon by men provided under the Constitution for that purpose. On this subject, as also on the general subject of these articles, we would gladly say more, but are unwilling to burden the columns of The Tribune.

They may justly demand that their rights and their

The Cohees Cotaract says that "the body to a small negro child was found in a Molasses bogsheed in that place in few days since, since the Molasses was all drawn off. No marks of violence were found upon him—drawn off. No marks of violence were found upon him—the week of the truth of this." The same phenomena have beed often exhibited in Sugar hogsheads, freshy emphase beed often exhibited in Sugar hogsheads, freshy emphase beed often exhibited in Sugar hogsheads, freshy emphase in this city—but the little negroes were alive, fically argue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court of the United States

e the termination of that centleman's Presider

al candidate.
We will now look to the left of the Chief-Justice The first is Justice Wayne from Georgia, formerly a member of Congress from that State, and a very warm personal and political friend of Secretary warm personal and political friend of Secretary Forsyth. He is an exceedingly handsome man— about 5 feet 10 inches high, of stout but graceful igure, ruddy complexion, fine teeth and clustering, wavy hair, now mingled with gray very courteous in manner, and with a tone of refinement in his elo-uation and address that are very pleasing. He has sultivated the graces and has aimed (it is said not without success) to be in favor with the ladies (by has an ingenius, consous mind—is fleen and rrangement and vigor. He is, however, by no neans deficient in learning, even of a technical

Next to him is Judge NELSON, a man of hand ome features, bland and gentleman-like in ex-oression, very courteous in manner, and diguided ret easy in deportment. He possesses much good tion. Since his elevation to his present place, he has shown an unusual degree of energy and industry, and is evidently working for a reputation. He is not suspected of ulterior political views, and his

is not suspected of ulterior political views, and his integrity and independence are not doubted.
Judge McKiniky of Alabama is not here. He is in New Orleans, holding his Circuit there, and principally with a view to attend to the trial of Mrs. Games's cases.
Judge Griffer of Pa, has a large broad torm, an expansive angular brow, blue eye, and looks like a strong minded, sagacous German-such. I be heve, is his descent. [More probably Scotch—Ed. Tribune.] His voice is very curious, he reads in a low, rapid, monotonous tone for some seconds, and then he will catch on a word, to spin round it as on then he will catch on a word, to spin round it as on a pivot, and start off to renew the same course— His opinious are unpretending and sensible well expressed and concise. His position as a Judge is

On the right of the Judges, separated by a rail-or, is the desk of the Clerk, Mr. Carroll. He is brother of Hou. Chas. H. Carroll, of Livingston as N. Y. He is a model of what a clerk should be next, prompt, assiduous and courteous, and is a every respect an honorable and accomplished On the left hand side, we find the desk of Mr

allach the youthful Marshall of the District, is very attentive to visiters of the Court, takes are of the ladies who drop in, and provides them ith seats, and is ever ready to extend kind aften.

thins to all strangers.

The Attorney-General has a separate desk in the Court room, and an adjoining office. Mr Reverdy Johnson was foremost at the Baltimore bar, and Johnson was foremost at the Baltimore bar, and ranks very high as a learned lawyer and able reasoner. There is a creat deal of energy and independence in his look and bearing and mode of speaking. He is of good stature, erect and strong but powerful figure, strongly marked features, and with no softness of speech or manner. His style of reasoning is clear and strong, but diffuse.

I will allude to but one other officer of the Court—its oldest counselor in attendance, and a most able and distinguished lawyer—General Walter Jones, the rival of Pinckney, and Wirt, and Webster, and other leading counsel in past days. As a

ster, and other leading counsel in past days. As a common-law counselor, he excelled them all in depth and variety of learning. He has received enormous fees in former times and has had several large lecacies, but is now without fortune and still engaged in practice, although he must be more than 70 years old. He speaks slowly and in a low tone had with great purity of diction and clearness. han 70 years old. He speaks slowly and in a low one, but with great purity of diction and clearness of thought. There is, however, a great want of the great in his manner, and few listen to him. Some ears ago a citizen of Ohio, after being in Court uring an argument of General Jones, said to one of his acquaintance that he had witnessed that ay the greatest curnosity which had ever met his ay the greatest curnosity which had ever met his tone, but with great purity of diction and clearness of thought. There is, however, a great want of borce in his manner, and few listen to him. Some years ago a citizen of Ohio, after being in Court observation; he had heard a man talk for two

atices, beans and peas, honey and heeswax, maple and cane sugar, molasses, hops, tobacce, cotton, vool, silk, flax, hay, and water and dew-rotted emp. Also, value of produce sold, viz: Milk, buter, cheese, fruit berries, cider-wine, garden promee, nurseries, clover, grass, &c. animals fatted a shambles, family goods, and other produce tatistics of a farm producing less than \$1.50 value at the control of the produce tatistics of a farm producing less than \$1.50 value

5. PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY. Name of business ower, machinery, structure or resource—hands em-doyed males—do. females—cost of labor, males— o. females—annual product quantity kind, value tatistics to be omitted, where the produce of e establishment is under \$600 a year

Social Statistics. Name of town, county 6. Social Statistics. Name of town, county, or city. Valuation of real estate—do, personal do—amount of State, county parish, and town taxes assessed.—No of colleges, academies free schools, other do school houses. Sums raised by tax, &c. and obtained for public funds for schools. Libraries, social, collegiste, academical, and in public and Sunday schools. Questions as to average and short crops. Questions about papers, white black and imported. Questions about convicts and dack and imported. Questions about convicts and or souers. Do as to wages of farm hands, day is severs, board to do, wages of temple domestics and arpenters. Number and value of churches, and

ow many persons they will hold.
Whether Congress will shorten, simplify, extend, rehange the above statistical catalogue of queries emains to be seen. The difficulty is they do next

The bill provides that the Federal Marshals The bill provides that the Federal Marsons shall, on oath, with proper sworn assistants, collect the above information, and make their returns by ist of October next, not counting untaxed Indians to the Home Department. A copy of State returns is to be deposited among State archives another copy among county records. Where a district contains more than a milion of people the marshall is to be paid a dollar per 1,000 persons: if less \$1; The account is required terromally to vant family. is to be paid a dollar per 1,000 persons if less \$11. The assistant is required personally to visit families, shops, mines, tarms, mills, &c to collect facts, his pay is 2 cents for each person enumerated, 10 cents per mile traveled, 10 cents for each farm returned, 15 for each factory, mine, &c, and 2 cents for each deceased person. Where there are lew inhabitants the officers, &c of the army are expected to give their aid. Mr. Secretary Ewind superintends the census, provides blanks, distributes them so as that the enumeration may begin days' notice, employ extra cierks, &c

Patent Laws-The Chaplain-Economy

The Senate have taken a THEER days' teste House a two days. There is to be no more

ediciary Committee, a bill to amend the Patent Laws. It provides that the importer, from any Laws. It provides, that the importer, from any foreign country, for sale, of any article manufactured, in whole or partly, abroad, by any process or machine or medification thereof, for which a citizen of the U.S. may then own a patent, shall be held to have intringed such patent and be hable for damages, and the imported article to be foreited to the American patentee. When a patentee or his agent shall file a bill in equity, complaining of any such importer or vender of imported articles, the judge

The estimates of appropriations are printed and in the hands of members, and make an octavo pamphlet of 288 pages.

Harvey Seddon's Speech - Another Speech from Mr. Clay-New-Mexico and Descret-

noth branches of Congress. In fact, I am now sat-sized it is better it should be disposed of at this ime, for this reason, if no other, that the South

time, or this reason, in a other makes it one of the principal elements of a compromise, if a compromise is indeed to be made. This will appear the more apparent from a careful perusal of Mr. Sephon's speech, upon which I have already commented at some length.

Yesterday the President sent to the Senate the Yesterday the President sent to the Senate the minimation of Thomas Drummond, Esq. of Galenas, as District Judge of the United States for the District of Illinois, in the place of Hon. NATHANIEL POPE, deceased, and of Capt. J. C. KRETSCHMAR, late of St. Louis, as Consul to Aix-la Chapellé, for all the provinces of the Rhine. This latter person is a German of line education, a gentleman without represent in the private walks of life, and one who did his country service in the late. War with Mexico.

Senator Mason, from the State which gave birth Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Haron, Randolph and Patrick Henry, has introduced and earnestly arged upon Congress this session a ball to render more severe and stringent clause 3, sec. 2, art. 4 of the United States Constitution and the statutes for the capture of Slaves seeking their wn just liberty (according to God's laws.) fleeing from the Philistines, as some say, or from the land of Egypt, as others will have it, but in legal please, "escaping from THEIR OWNERS," For this arsh measure, of men who abolished the foreign slave trade, that they might drive a more profitable home traffic in homen flesh and blood, bones and

WHOLE NO. 2747.

The Political Atmosphere—Gurleys Election— Faith Proved by Works, or Nova Scotlan vs. Virginian Christianity—Capt. Cook and his Prize.

Gott, McLane, Outlaw, Peaslee,

Cobb. Gott. McLane. Outlaw, Peasiee. Vinton, Peck. &c. Mr. Gurlar must be a remarkably cautious man, and I mean to attend his earlier ministrations to morrow at the capitol. On the first trial the Presbyterian caudidates had 77 votes. Methodist Do. 39; Baptists Do. 52; and the Unitarian candidate 18 votes. Mr. Gurlar had three

rian candidate 18 votes. Mr. Guntar had three votes less than Mr. Cushman, Baptist, on that trial

It is pleasing to see men who stand far apart up on political or national platforms, units thus cordi-ally in religious matters, and in proving their faith by their works unable to master the lesser diffi-

Texas and New Mexico.

The following is the whole of Senator Buchan

ceipts of the United States, during the quarte the Navy and \$1,912,753 for the quarter's interest on our National Debt. &c.

The excellent circular of the Cheap Postage Association appears in this morning's Republicus, and I hope the country will give Congress no rest till the recent pend and 4-cent weprid letter rates, out of which Britain is deriving a net annual revenue of rote Millions or Dollars, become a part of the statute book. The cost of the British of the statute book.

Fugitives from Labor - Men Flying from

Europeans, Canadians. Nova-Scotians, as a band of brothers—the children of one common father—the worshippers of one God. Though the sea was rough, though the wind blew a gale. David Cook was fearless. While the Masons, the Footes, the Dickensons of Washington politics, were framing bills to enslave poor black men, natives of the Union, David Cook and his Nova-Scotia crew were sobly risking life and property to save from the jaws of destruction 399 strangers, on board a burning, sinking ship. How glad I am to see your citizens and Common Council rewarding and bottoring the true heroes of the are—the practical followers of Christ, who do not straught to perpetuate in realms untrod faith that Is in them by restoring to freedom and friends those who were domed to perish—ready to trust wives, sweethearts and children to the mercy of him who implanted feelings of kindness in the human heart, should they lose life in the humane effort. Glad am I to see the citizens of he maimed and killed and whose efforts have eiven us four worshippers of Slaveholding in the apital here, deserve honor and distinction, shall of the name of every sailor on board the Sarah e recorded on monumental marble, so that their slideres, in future years, may point to the tropby, mi proudly say, "our fathers were there". R.S.

some tradic in homan flesh and blood bones and smews, Gov. SEWARD offered on Monday last, a substitute substantially as follows:

SECTION I. When any person who shall have been selected or arrested as a fugitive from labor, by virtue of "An art respecting fugitives from justice and persons establing from the service of their masters, passed Feb. 17. 17th, each be brought before any magistrate, described in self act the person so arrested or selected sany dray that houses such service or labor as it alleged, or that for each print master as follows, and it shall be the duty of social artists thereupon to appoint a time and place to try the basic this younged, and officially the following from such surface of a just decision upon the fact, and the person so arrested for any give ball or security, to let approved by said magistrate, that he will appear at such adjournment, and the claimants shall give security to the system of the fact and the person so arrested or served, for the payment of damages and costs, if the claim shall be adjudged vold, such ascentry to be approved as above.

The issues thus joined to be tried referre a jury of twelve persons duly quadried to serve as purers for the district, free rivous all by writnes of a venire to be issued by such magistrato Exceptions may be taken by either party on size trial, and udgreent is to be rendered for or against the claimant according to the twick. Said pedgement may be brought be tried. United Saires District, for certision, by a wait of evenire it with a venire de nove, and it that case proceed it with a venire de nove, and it that case proceed its results and arrested or security approved it with a venire de nove, and it that case proceed its results and contribute of the such as the contribute of a security of the such arrested on security approved its the such security and the case proceed its results and render polygoment as a fugitive from a result of the security of the such as the security of the such as the such as the security of the such as th

Total in all the Prison

Total in all the Prison

The average number of convicts at Auburn Prison being 312, and the deaths 7, the mortality was in 73 17, or about 1; per cent.

The average number at Sing Sing male prison being 636, and the deaths 22, the mortality was in 28. Of the 22 deaths, however, 3 were acceptable leaving the ordinary mortality 19, or 1

chaplain to inculcate moral and religious to duty, and the Word of God placed in the ach prisoner. If the criminal can be refa all, we doubt if a two or three years effort he as effectual as though prolonged to five ears. Indeed we consider an excassion appropriate that the projudicial to the second control of the consider an excassion of the projudicial to the consider an excassion of the control of the consider an excassion of the control of the cont by their works; unable to master the lesser diffi-cutty, they very readily conquer the greater. Capt Cook of the bark Sarah, to whom your cit-izens are paying merited honors, is one of those foreigners, those "British-born subjects, like Washington, against whom the narrow-minded editors of The Union here level their taunts, like Smithson, whose philanthropy Sounded the Insti-tute in sight of their printing house, like Girard, whose vast wealth was generously bestowed on general education, or like Astor, who founded the public inbrary in your city. Like them, too, he has learned on the ocean-wave to look upon Americans, Europeans, Canadians. Nova-Scotians, as a band of brothers—the children of one common father—

sary contains the mental recurring, soonwas a security and the survive his incarceration, goes forth with debilitated frame and impaired faculties, under the impression that justice unmingled with the attribute of mercy has claimed and received her own in full measure, and little prepared to encounter the prejudices or combat the adversities with which he will find himself surrounded.

If, however, a more brief and merciful term of sentence in the first instance than our laws now provide and courts award, fail to secure the reformation of the offender, public security andoubtedly demands that on subsequent conviction the term be increased. And should our criminal statutes be so modified as to prescribe a more limited term for first offences, provision should doubtless be made for ascertaining, by competent proof, subsequent to each conviction for a criminal offence, and before pronouncing sentence, whether the individual thus convicted had previously endured a term of confinement in a State Prison.

The Report contains the following comparisons in regard to the productive labors of the lamates of the prisons of several different States:

I. In regard to the PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY of each

I In regard to the PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY of each

In Ohio State prison, each convict earned in 1845. 97 in II. In yeg and to expenses for ordinary support, excluding salaries of officers.

In Anturn prison, average of each convict, 1849. 163 in Sing-Sing male prison, average of each convict, 1849. 164 in Sing-Sing female prison, average of each convict, 1847. 16 to in N. Hampshire prison, average of each convict, 1847. 16 to in N. Hampshire prison, average of each convict, 1848. 165 in Measurements prison, average of each convict, 1848. 165 in Measurements prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in New Jersey prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in New Jersey prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in New Jersey prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in New Jersey prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in New Jersey prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict, 1849. 165 in Oldo State prison, average of each convict.

n's letter to Gov Henderson, of which we have